AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend paragraph [0005] at page 2 as follows:

[0005] On the other hand, while the expected life of a non-aqueous electrolyte secondary battery as a power supply for small-size portable instruments is several years, a power supply system for HEVs, comprising several ~~hundreds~~ tens of batteries connected in series cannot be easily exchanged in the middle of the life of the vehicle but is required to exhibit a life and a reliability comparable to the life of the vehicle, i. e., of 10 or more years.

Please amend paragraph [0059] at page 25 as follows:

[0059] (Example 1)

Into ~~5176 kg~~ 5176 g of water, 32 g of colloidal silica (160 g of silica dispersion liquid having a solid content of 20 wt.%), 3.96 g of diethanolamine-adipic acid condensation product (acid value = 75 mg KOH/g) (7.92 g as a 50 wt.% liquid) and 0.99 g of sodium nitrite were successively added to prepare an aqueous dispersion medium, to which hydrochloric acid was added to provide a pH of ca. 3.5, followed by 10 minutes of a dispersion treatment by means of a homogenizer at 8000 rpm. On the other hand, 890 g of acrylonitrile (AN), 823 g of styrene (St), 266 g of divinylbenzene (DVB) and 10.69 g of 2,2'-azobis-2,4- dimethylvaleronitrile were blended to prepare a monomer mixture (corresponding to a monomer mixture obtained by blending a mixture A of St/DVB= 76%/24% with AN at a ratio of mixture A/AN= 55/45%, for convenience). The monomer mixture and the aqueous dispersion medium were stirred for 2 minutes at 3200 rpm by a homogenizer to form minute droplets of the monomer mixture. The aqueous dispersion medium containing the minute droplets of the polymerizable mixture was charged in a polymerization vessel (10L) equipped with a stirer, and subjected to reaction for 1 hour at 55°C on a warming bath. Into the system, a dilution of 1.7 g of silane coupling agent with 42.8 g of acidic water (pH3.5) was charged and, 30 minutes thereafter, 27 g of 1% dilute hydrochloric acid was added, followed by further 20 hours of reaction at 55°C. The resultant polymerization product was filtered out from the

aqueous phase, dried and disintegrated by a jet mill to obtain a true-spherical vinyl resin having an average particle size (Dv_{50}) of 17 μm.

Please amend paragraph [0070] at page 28 as follows:

[0070] (Example 10)

An aqueous dispersion medium comprising ~~3750 kg~~ 3750 g of water, 1525 g of 1.44 wt.%-methyl cellulose aqueous solution and 0.99 g of sodium nitrite was prepared. On the other hand, a monomer mixture comprising AN 675 g, St 375 g, DVB 440 g and 10.69 g of 2,2'-azobis-2,4-dimethylvoleronitrile was prepared. The monomer mixture and the aqueous dispersion medium were stirred for 20 minutes at 3000 rpm by a homogenizer to form minute droplets of the monomer mixture. The aqueous dispersion medium containing the minute droplets of the polymerizable mixture was charged in a polymerization vessel (10 L) equipped with a stirer, and subjected to 20 hours of polymerization at 55°C on a warming bath. The resultant polymerization product was filtered out from the aqueous phase, dried and disintegrated by a jet mill to obtain a true-spherical vinyl resin having an average particle size of 38 μm.

Please amend paragraph [0080] at page 32 as follows:

[0080] (Comparative Example 9)

A true-spherical carbon material was prepared in the same manner as in ~~Comparative~~ Example 8 except for changing the main calcination conditions from 1300°C for 1 hour to 1080°C for 1 hour.

Please amend line 7 of Table 1 at page 38 as follows:

Example 7	60	40	0	1.6	15	~~1200~~ 1300	48	0.97	<0.01	0.0	2.9